

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance;—  
\$3.00, if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;—  
for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXII. GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1862. NO. 51.

## Choice Poetry.

### TABLEAUX OF LIFE.

Scenes of life that shine before us  
Like the light in loving eyes.  
These are scenes that gather o'er us  
Angel watchers from the skies—  
Waking with their smiles the flowers  
Till the Spring-time rules the year,  
Fanning with their wings the hours  
Till the Hope-crowned hovers near!  
Over Childhood's dove-like dreaming  
Nearest bend the angel bands;  
On the Lovers' plighted hands;  
And the star of promise brighter  
To the Mother's gaze they bring;  
And the Wanderer's lot is lighter  
Brightened by the Angel's wing.  
Thus the glory of the human  
Erased he thought he was known;  
Thus the mystery of Woman  
'Mid the scenes of life is shown—  
As an angel ever-loving,  
Helpless Infancy she tends;  
And her truth-life's charm is proving  
When Man's heart before her bends.  
Like a dream the rugged features  
Of the Past are swept away,  
And the grace of gentler natures  
O'er the coming Age shall sway;  
With the taste, the tone of feeling  
Woman's genius can bestow;  
Man's strong powers will rise revealing  
All of God-like truth can know!

### THE DAWN OF LOVE.

The tell-tale eye is eloquent.  
In smile or anger's sudden flash;  
But far more meaning is its glance  
When love peeps out beneath the lash.  
In vain the half-averted brow  
The thought to hide but doth reveal,  
And downcast look, and crimson glow,  
Do but betray and not conceal.  
The lips may move in studied phrase,  
And words well chosen feign surprise;  
But ere by speech the heart is hid,  
The truth is spoken—by the eyes!  
Think then as well to hide the day,  
Whose opening beams the shadows move,  
As in the eye to quench the ray  
That speaks, unbid, the Dawn of Love!

## Miscellaneous.

**A BOY HUNG IN SHORT—TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE.**—An occurrence attended with fatal results took place in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning last, about ten o'clock. The circumstances are as follows:—Charles H. Alburger, aged fourteen years, a son of Adam Alburger, residing in Second street, below Moore, was in a slaughter house attached to his father's residence, in company with several boys about his own age. They were engaged in playing "John Brown," i. e., going through the form of hanging a dog belonging to Mr. Alburger as the victim. While engaged in this amusement, some of the boys playfully placed the strap, used as a rope, around the neck of young Alburger, and proceeded to draw him from the ground by means of a crank used to hang meat. By some unfortunate chance the strap tightened around his neck, while his feet did not touch the ground, and he was hung in earnest. His companions, becoming frightened, did not attempt to take or cut him down, but called for the inmates of the house. Some of the women made their appearance, who cried for help, and brought a passer by to the assistance of the unfortunate youth. He was cut down after having hung two minutes. All possible measures were at once taken for his recovery. Five physicians were in attendance, but their united exertions failed to restore him. After suffering much agony, he expired at two o'clock on Wednesday.

**LIBERAL PAY FOR A SUBSTITUTE.**—A citizen of Lebanon county gives the following incident on the subject of procuring a substitute in that county, which proves how far necessity will task the liberality of a man: Among all those connected with Cornwall Furnace, the only man drafted was the proprietor, Mr. Robert Coleman. Not being able to go himself, he assembled his workmen, and asked whether any of them would be willing to go in lieu of himself, providing he was liberally paid. After some hesitation, one of the men present informed Mr. Coleman that he was willing to go as a substitute. The man was closely questioned and fully informed of the danger to which he subjected himself, but he frankly declared that he was willing to go, on which Mr. Coleman presented him with a check for \$3,000, and guaranteed further, that in the absence of the substitute, his family was to receive a sum each week, equal to that which he earned as a laborer. In addition to this sum, Mr. Coleman stipulated to pay to the wife of the man thus acting as a substitute, the sum of \$3,000, in case he should be killed in battle or die by one of the diseases incident to the camp. This is paying liberally, certainly, for a substitute.

**OLD ABE'S LAST.**—Somebody—some inquisitive Yankee, likely as not—asked the President, "What number of men have the enemy in the field?" "Old Abe" looked serious, and replied—"Twelve hundred thousand, according to the best authority." The interrogator blanched in the face and ejaculated: "My God!" The President continued: "Yes, sir, twelve hundred thousand and no doubt of it. You see all our Generals, when they get whipped, say the enemy outnumbered them from three to five to one, and I must believe them. We have four hundred thousand men in the field, three times four makes twelve—Don't you see it?" "Can't see it," said the bore, as he brightened up and started for his hat.

As to man can tell where a shoe pinches better than he who wears it, so no man can tell a woman's disposition better than he that hath wedded her.

### A Loving Child.

A young lady of New Bedford was intimately acquainted in a family in which there was a sweet bright little boy of some five years, between whom and herself there sprang up a very tender friendship. One day she said to him—  
"Willie, do you love me?"  
"Yes, indeed!" he replied, with a clinging kiss.  
"How much?"  
"Why, I love you—I love you—up to the sky."  
Just then, his eye fell on his mother. Plunging his arms about her, and kissing her passionately, said—  
"But, mamma, I love you way up to God!"

In Washington, from 200 to 500 mules and horses are constantly waiting for their turn at the shambles. The *modus operandi* in shoeing Government mules is novel. The most of the mules, being very careful of their feet, will not allow them to be handled. Consequently a machine is built called the "stocks." The mule is pounded into it, two straps put under his belly, and then hoisted up, so that his feet will just touch the beams below. In that situation each foot is fastened to the beam below by iron bands—the bands being tightly fastened between the hoof and joint above. After being made secure, he commences his frightful struggle, which lasts until he finds himself powerless, when four workmen approach him, one at each foot, and in five minutes he is "done, finished." There are two of these shops in that vicinity, shoeing about 1,000 mules daily.

The late forward movement to Charleston was merely a reconnaissance in force, and was not made with the design of precipitating a general engagement. Having been completed to the satisfaction of Gen. McClellan, the troops have returned to their position at Harper's Ferry.

To assume from this move that McClellan desires to avoid a collision with the rebels at present, would be an unfair inference. He is as well prepared for the shock, as the enemy can possibly be, and persons who have arrived to day, from the army, say that a battle is hourly anticipated. The indications now are that the rebels will be the assailants. Stuart, it is said, has rejoined Lee's army. If so, he has no doubt communicated much valuable information to the rebel commander-in-chief, required by the late raid.

Sucker's idea of soundness is aptly illustrated in the remark of an old bee-hive, "times were the topic of conversation and the soundness of the various Illinois banks was under discussion. Among these is the Gascon Bank, owned by Smith, a popular man among the copperheads breeches thereabouts. "Is Smith sound?" inquired one of the party.

Uncle John, an old pioneer, taking his pipe from a hole in his face like a slit in a side of sole leather, broke out:—  
"Sound! Smith sound! Well, he is. He never was sick in his life, weighs more than 180, voted for Douglas, and believes in immensity—sure! I call that sound—some!"

A Dutchman looking for a person by the name of Dunn, who owed him a small account, asked a wag near Sweeney's eating house where No. 66 was, as he wished to find Mr. Dunn. The wag told him to go to Sweeney's and the first person at the first table was the gentleman he was inquiring for.

The Dutchman went in, about as slow as a jackass to a pook of oats, and this "first gentleman," happened to be an Irishman. "Are you Dunn?" said the Dutchman. "Dane?" said Pat, "by my soul, I am only just commenced."

**THE EFFECT.**—As a polite omnibus scene was going through the ladies' car, checking baggage, he asked a pretty young lady if she had any baggage she wished taken to the hotel.

"No, sir," was her reply.  
The agent then asked her if she desired a "bus."  
She instantly gave him a very sweet smile, and replied—

"No, sir, I am not in a bussing humor this evening." The agent dropped his memorandum book, hastily retired to the baggage-car, and said he felt unwell.

Accounts received from other than newspaper sources show that, since the battle of the Antietam, there is less inclination in Europe, than previously, to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and that the result of that engagement so far as the Government of the United States is concerned, had decidedly a highly beneficial influence.

The Agricultural Department has received gratifying accounts from various sections of the country of the success attending the culture of cotton. Those from Southern Illinois are especially encouraging.

The guerrilla Morgan made a dash into Lexington, Kentucky, on Saturday, and captured one hundred and twenty-five of our cavalry stationed there. On Sunday Morgan was encountered by our cavalry under General Dumont and routed. Lexington has again been occupied by our forces.

**HEAVY GUNS.**—We are glad to see that the Government has made several contracts for the manufacture of heavy guns for the fortifications on the Atlantic coast. Our forts ought to be in a condition to enable us to pay our compliments to any foreign vessels which might be sent to our coast on an errand of intervention. We do not believe that we are to be troubled from abroad. But our best security is in being prepared to show every meddlesome monarch or nation that no one of them can with impunity interfere with us. Columbiads on our forts and iron-clad vessels on our waters are the best possible arguments which we can lay before Europe to convince her that it is not expedient for any outsiders to trouble us.—*Providence Journal.*

The *Kickerbocker* is responsible for the following:—Tom, a three-year old, like many others, has received his due quantum of theological information, some of which crowded the other day in the following form: Tom was standing at the window, and just before him buzzed one of the first flies of Spring, which he addressed in sweetest tones imaginable. "How do you do, little fly?" "Do you love your God, little fly?" "Do you want to see your God, little fly?" "Suddenly, and with a vicious 'jab' of the finger." "Well, you shut. There." The unfortunate insect was smothered, and its spirit sent off to the land where the good flies go.

In one of the papers there is an account of the marriage, by the Rev. John Gaiter, or Mr. John P. to Miss Sophia Ralls. If this match don't make a fence of the first rate quality we should like to know what will.

A SMART SCHOLAR.—"Toby, what did the Israelites do when they crossed the red sea?" "I don't know, ma'm, but I guess dried themselves."

### Synopsis of the New Tax Law.

Fifty Dollars Penalty for not affixing Stamp to Documents or Paper.

SECTION 95. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue, or cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document or paper, of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such instrument, document or paper, as aforesaid, shall be deemed a false and counterfeit instrument, and shall be null and void, and the person or persons making, signing, or issuing the same, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, and to imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 100. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or cause to be made, signed or issued, or shall accept or pay, or cause to be accepted or paid, with design to evade the payment of any stamp duty, any bill of exchange, draft or order, or promissory note for the payment of money, liable to any of the duties imposed by this act, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the duty hereby charged thereon, he, she, or they shall, for every such bill, draft, order or note, forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars.

A Stamp intended for one purpose must not be used for another.

Every Stamp must be canceled at the time it is used, by having the initials of the party using it written on it, under penalty of Fifty Dollars.

Penalty for using Stamp a second time, fine and imprisonment.

Penalty for Preparing Drugs, etc., for Consumption or Sale without Stamps—\$10.

Terms and Conditions under which the use of Stamps can be avoided until Jan. 1, 1863.

By the law itself, the 1st of October, 1862, was fixed as the time for commencing to affix the duty stamps; but section 25 of a supplemental act, approved July 24, 1862, seems to provide for the possibility of the government not being able to provide stamps by that date. The supplement provides that no instrument, paper or document, executed without a stamp prior to Jan. 1, 1863, shall be invalid or void; but no such instrument, paper or document shall be offered in evidence in any court until a proper stamp is affixed, and the holder thereof has proven to the satisfaction of the court that he has paid to the collector of the district 5 dollars for the use of the United States.

The probable effect of this act is that checks, promissory notes, etc., executed without a stamp prior to first of January, 1863, will be valid as between the parties, but will not be valid as evidence, if suit is brought upon them, until the stamp tax and five dollars are paid as above.

### LIST OF STAMP DUTIES.

#### SCHEDULE B.

#### AGREEMENT.

Agreement or contract, other than those specified in this schedule, appraisement of value or damage, &c., for every sheet or piece of paper written, 5

#### CHECK.

Bank check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$20, 2

#### INLAND EXCHANGE.

Bill of exchange, (inland) draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$100, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note for a sum of money exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$100, 5

Exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$200, 10

Exceeding \$200 and not exceeding \$500, 20

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## THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:  
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 23, 1862.

## An Apprentice

To the Printing business, is wanted immediately at this Office.

## MONEY!

Our receipts of money for the "Sentinel" and advertisements have been very light for some time past. This is putting us to much inconvenience, as paper bills are pressing upon us heavily. We hope this hint will be attended to as promptly as possible by those who are indebted. Those who receive by mail, can forward by mail at our risk, if no other opportunity presents.

## The Drafted Men.

Our readers know that the time of assembling of the drafted men in this County was postponed until Monday next, the 3d of November. We now learn, that the Commissioner, Col. Sworn, returned yesterday from Harrisburg, with directions to retain the men at Gettysburg, that a camp would be formed at once here, and that at least one regiment from abroad, and probably more, would be sent here to join them—all to form a camp of instruction, under the direction of experienced officers. Our County folks will be pleased to see so near their homes. We learn that Maj. Lewis, of York, will be the officer in command here.

On Monday six more persons were drafted, in place of six others exempted after being drafted, viz:

Cumbehead—Samuel R. McAllister instead of David Blocher.

Reading—Henry D. Wagner instead of Henry Spangler.

Straban—Henry Hossler instead of Lewis Leonard, and Andrew Pottoff instead of Franklin Stacker.

Union—Amos Sheely instead of Levi D. Maus.

Franklin—Lewis Brady instead of David Mandorff.

## Col. Sumwalt's Regiment.

We are requested to say that the Ladies of the "Relief Association" have learned that a considerable number of persons are sick in the Regiment near the Relay House, commanded by Col. SUMWALT, of which Capt. McCREARY and Capt. WALTER'S companies form a part, and that contributions to comfort them are much needed there. They, therefore, hope that the generous in our town and country will at once bring or send any articles of delicacy which may cheer the sick and give them comfort in their absence from home. Articles of delicacy, such as fruit, etc., will attend to forwarding them.

Capt. LEE'S company of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry is full. THOMPSON T. TATE, of this place, is 1st Lieutenant, and his brother, PERRY J. TATE, is Adjutant of the Regiment.

Our former very worthy townsman, WM. W. PAXTON, Esq., was elected Associate Judge for Franklin county, at the late election. There was but a small portion of our ticket prevailed in that county; and his election shows that he has already attained a reputation in his new home, which he ever had here. He will fill the honorable position with dignity.

Maj. CHARLES KNOX, of the 6th N. Y. Cavalry, formerly of this county, who is in Gen. Sigel's command, was in a reconnaissance made by Gen. Stall a few days ago in Virginia, and distinguished himself by a gallant charge through Thoroughfare Gap. They were in the advance guard, and drove the enemy before them.

## A Patriotic Family.

Our friend SAMUEL PILGER, of Hanover, is one of the most determined Union men and patriots in the country; and his family all share the same feeling. He has five sons—three of whom, Cyrus, W. S., and Luther, are in the service as Volunteers; the remaining two, Adam and Simon, have been drafted. They are all hearty, hale, brave men, and the Union cause is good in their hands.

The Anderson Cavalry have been ordered from Carlisle to Kentucky, probably to join Buel, and are to leave in a few days. They will be furnished with horses at Louisville.

It is stated that the whole public debt on the first of this month did not exceed six hundred and twenty millions of dollars, and that the expenditure since then has been less than sixty millions. This amount (\$600,000,000) includes the entire circulation and every species of indebtedness.

The election in California has resulted in a splendid victory of the Union men. There are 40 Senators and 80 Assemblymen. The Union men have 36 in the Senate, the Secessionists 4. In the Assembly the Union men have 75, the Secessionists 5. That is doing the business up right.

Three inches of snow fell at Cincinnati on Saturday night last. A severe storm of wind and rain prevailed all through the north on that night, and we had our share here.

## Advance of Gen. Meilian's Army.

On Saturday morning last, the advance of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Burnside, crossed the Potomac at Berlin, eight miles east of Upper Ferry, and before Monday evening the movement would be general all the whole line, placing the Potomac their rear. Gen. Burnside's army corps occupied Lovettsville on Saturday night. It was his intention to move forward Monday morning. The reports from the rebels are that they have drawn in their skirts at Charlestown, abandoned Martinsburg, after completing the destruction of the railroad property there, and fallen back towards Winchester. Whether they have retreated beyond that point, or will give battle there, is the great point to be discovered by the movement of our Army. Evidently multiply that the Army is retreating toward Gordonsville. For some days wag-trains have been leaving Winchester, at large camps have been formed in the vicinity of Front Royal. A dispatch from Washington announces that active military operations are to be at once resumed, and that the Administration is determined to further injurious delays shall no longer be a subject of general complaint. "We are glad to hear it, as will the whole country."

Gen. Buell has been relieved from the command of the Union Army, in Kentucky, and Gen. Rosecrans ordered to the position. This was a high time a change was made, for it is evident that he was derelict in military duty in allowing the Rebel General Bragg to escape him, with his large train of 1500 wagons, and all his stores—which must, of necessity, have progressed very slowly. There is certainly blame in many quarters, but where exactly it is, we cannot tell. Gen. Rosecrans is a splendid officer and a good general, and has never been defeated in any battle he fought. When he was in command of the army in Western Virginia, he made one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war; and under Gen. Grant, in the west, he fought and won two of the most important battles of this war—Iuka and Corinth. We hope in his new field of labor he will be as successful in the future as in the past, and that the degrees heaped upon our army by the late campaign of Buell may, under his leadership, be wiped out. He has now a splendid army, both in numbers and material, under his command, and we feel that in his hands it is safe. He is 43 years of age, and graduated at West Point with high honors in 1812. He was Gen. McClellan's aid, and acting chief engineer, until he was nominated by the President as a Brigadier General in the regular army. We shall hear more of him.

Army and Navy Movements. WASHINGTON, October 26.—The indications in all quarters are such as to give us no more when remain inactive, but will commence a plan of operations promising the accomplishment of the most important results. The preparations for this purpose are fully completed, and to such an extent as to preclude even the probability of failure, and to answer all demands from public and private sources for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, with a view to a prompt suppression of the rebellion.

It has recently been discovered that the practice of sending private letters to the Department of State, at Washington, for the purpose of being forwarded to the care of Ministers and Consuls of the United States abroad, has been abused for disloyal purposes. Secretary Seward has given notice that no such letters will henceforward be transmitted; and all letters sent to the Department to be forwarded must be left open for inspection.

There was a suspicion of a negro insurrection in Culpeper county, Virginia, a week or two ago, and seventeen negroes, most of them free, were arrested. They were immediately hung. The terror of the whites is beyond description.

The steamer Ariel arrived at New York on Friday, with \$750,000 in treasure, and a number of passengers, from California. Capt. Nulien, U. S. army, and party, are among the passengers on the Ariel. They have completed a good wagon road from the head waters of the Missouri river to those of the Columbia river. The party spent four winters in the Rocky Mountains. The road is 600 miles long. A decree had been issued by the Nicaraguan Government requiring that all persons coming into the Republic must have passports. All free negroes and those of other degraded races are excluded.

"Pea Ridge," Arkansas, has been the scene of a second decisive victory for the Federal forces. Gen. Sanford, who commands the "Army of the Frontier," finding that the Rebel Gen. Hindman, with a force of six or seven thousand men, had camped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. Blunt with one division after them, whilst he moved with the rest of his forces to cut off their retreat. Gen. Blunt attacked the Rebels on the morning of the 22d inst., and after an hour's hard fight routed them, capturing all their artillery, large number of horses, and a portion of their transportation and camp equipage. General Sanford then pursued them across Boston Mountains.

A court of inquiry is now in session at Washington to investigate the military conduct of Gen. McDowell.

## A Newspaper Office Demolished.

The office of the Carlisle Volunteer was attacked on Friday evening last, by about 100 citizens, and soldiers of the Anderson Troop, and completely demolished. It was provoked by a most malignant and scurrilous article against the President, the army, and loyal men generally. One of the sentences in the article was, "They have, in the face of his threats and persecutions, dashed their clenched fists in his very eyes, and branded him with his truckling, cheating, rotten Abolition with the seal of their condemnation. Come out of that chair, Abraham Lincoln!" This language is indeed very reprehensible, and cannot be justified by any one; yet we cannot but regret the summary process used by the destroyers of the office—it is an open infringement of law.

GER. REP. SYNOD.—The Eastern Synod of the German Reformed Church held its 116th annual session at Chambersburg from the 15th to the 23d instants. About one hundred and fifty delegates were present. Rev. Dr. Gerhart presided. Rev. R. H. Hoffheims was the Clerical Delegate and Mr. R. A. Little the Lay Delegate from this country. Rev. Dr. Schumacher represented the General Synod of the Lutheran Church. Rev. T. P. Baehner was re-elected to the Board of Domestic Missions.

The Liturgy was the principal topic of discussion—Rev. Dr. Kerin, Bomberger, Schell, Harbaugh, Gerhart, and Heiner, taking part. The majority report of the Committee of Reference, to whom the whole subject was submitted, in favor of retaining the book in its present form, unanimously, for five years more, was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

An additional endorsement of the College at Lancaster, to the amount of \$30,000, was ordered. The ter-centenary celebration of the adoption of the Heidelberg Catechism will occur in January next, for which great preparations are being made by the Church in this country and in Europe.

The session was harmonious throughout, and was one of the most interesting and important that has occurred for years.

## The Soldier's Vote.

Capt. ADAIR'S Company 87th Regiment.—Cochran 51, Slenker 5, Ross 53, Barr 5, McPherson 43, Coffroth none, Duffield 33, McSherry 5, Bushey 36, Myers 1, McClellan 38, Duncan 1, Peters 35, Epplenman 5, Maus 33, Bollinger 6, Currens 34, Shireman 6, Gitt 33, Brinkerhoff 6, Bailey 40, Bushey 2, Hombach 24, Lilly 5.

Capt. PETERSEN'S Company, 87th Regt.—Cochran 28, Slenker 1, Ross 27, McPherson 29, Coffroth 1, Duffield 27, McSherry 10, Bushey 15, Myers 10, Bailey 22, Bushey 3, McClellan 19, Duncan 8, Peters 15, Epplenman 12, Maus 18, Bollinger none, Currens 19, Shireman none, Gitt 17, Brinkerhoff none, Hombach 17, Lilly none.

Capt. W. W. STEWART'S (formerly Bailey's) Company.—Cochran 16, Slenker 1, Ross 17, Barr 10, McPherson 9, Coffroth 11, Duffield 18, McSherry 10, Bushey 15, Myers 10, Bailey 22, Bushey 3, McClellan 19, Duncan 8, Peters 15, Epplenman 12, Maus 18, Bollinger none, Currens 19, Shireman none, Gitt 17, Brinkerhoff none, Hombach 17, Lilly none.

Capt. McCREARY'S Company, 128th Regt.—Cochran 27, Bushey 26, Bailey 29, McClellan 20, Peters 27, Currens 27, Gitt 27.

Capt. WALTER'S Company, 128th Regiment.—Cochran 48, Ross 48, McPherson 48, Duffield 48, Bushey 48, Bailey 47, McClellan 49, Peters 48, Epplenman 1, Maus 47, Currens 43, Gitt 48, Hombach 48.

Capt. SHIPLEY'S Company, 127th Regiment.—Cochran 11, Slenker 4, Ross 11, Barr 4, McPherson 12, Coffroth 4, Duffield 12, McSherry 4, Bushey 12, Myers 4, Bailey 11, Bushey 4, McClellan 11, Duncan 4, Peters 12, Epplenman 4, Maus 11, Bollinger 4, Currens 11, Shireman 4, Gitt 11, Brinkerhoff 4, Hombach 11, Lilly 4.

ANDERSON TROOP, Carlisle.—Cochran 16, Ross 16, McPherson 15, Duffield 16, McSherry 1, Bushey 16, Myers 1, Bailey 16, McClellan 16, Peters 15, Epplenman 1, Maus 16, Currens 16, Gitt 16, Hombach 16.

Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, the advance of Gen. Burnside, crossed the Potomac on Sunday morning, and entered Lovettsville at 8 o'clock, the Rebel pickets flying before them. The people of that loyal town, especially the ladies, received our troops with great enthusiasm, and the Stars and Stripes were thrown out in all parts of the town. Many of their fugitive husbands and sons returned with the cavalry, and the demonstrations were most earnest and unmistakable. Gen. Pleasanton moved on without stopping excepting to reach Leesburg in the afternoon.

The official vote for Auditor General has been received from all but three small counties. Mr. SLENKER's majority is 2,282, which will be increased about 180 by the other three counties. This is a pretty close run. If the army vote were counted, Mr. COCHRAN would be elected.

Gen. Stuart, the rebel horse-thief who lately made such a dashing raid into this State, completely circumventing the army of McClellan, and dazling anything that any cavalry force ever attempted before, was at one time in command of Carlisle Barracks. He was selected for this daring enterprise because he was well acquainted with the topography of the country, familiar with every road, acquainted with every mountain pass, and of course just the man to conduct such an adventure.

Brigadier General Geo. B. Anderson, of the rebel army, who was wounded in the foot at Sharpsburg, died at Raleigh, N. C., on the 10th inst. He was a graduate of West Point, and at the commencement of the present troubles was a second lieutenant in the United States Cavalry. He promptly resigned his commission, and took the position of Colonel of the 4th North Carolina Regiment, from which he was promoted to the rank he held at the time of his death. He was a native of North Carolina and was about 31 years of age.

## Editor of Sentinel.

DEAR SIR:—We send you for publication the following list of contributions, for sick and wounded soldiers, received by the Ladies' Union Aid Society, of New Oxford and vicinity; of which the greater part has been forwarded to Frederick, Md., and properly distributed, and the remainder is in course of preparation for future distribution. The Ladies of the Society embrace this opportunity to tender their thanks to the donors for their very liberal contributions, and in this connection especially to mention the Ladies of Hampton, whose gifts were so cheerfully and promptly bestowed.

13 gal. apple butter, 2 doz. eggs, a large quantity of bread, cakes, pies, &c., 20 lbs. butter, 2 jars pear preserves, 1 jar plum butter, 1 do. pear butter, 1 jar quince butter, lot of dried fruit of various kinds, 2 bushels apples and quinces, 1 barrel onions, 3 crocks lard, 2 bags soap, 2 lbs. sugar, 1 roll apple leather, 1 bottle honey, 1 bottle currant wine, 1 bottle elder berry wine, 2 bottles catsup, 9 cans fruit, 1 can beef tallow, 1 bolonia, 2 pieces dried beef, 3 cans tomatoes, 2 lbs. castle soap, 2 coats, 2 vests, 38 pocket handkerchiefs, 27 sheets, 28 pillow cases, 12 feather pillows, 25 straw pillows, 5 pads, 1 blanket, 2 comfortables, 1 quilt, 53 towel, 300 yards bandages, 34 band bandages, 22 compresses, a lot of lint, old linen and pieces of muslin, 20 night caps, 10 packs tea, 5 pieces toilet soap, 1 quite paper, 1 pack envelopes, 6 pencils and a large lot of reading matter, i. e. tracts, papers, &c.

We would also notice the reception of eighteen dollars forty six cents in cash, which is being judiciously disbursed in payments of transportation expenses, and in the purchase of articles needed for the soldiers.

New Oxford, Oct. 17, 1862.

## The Drafted Pennsylvania Militia.

HARRISBURG, October 23.—In addition to the camps of rendezvous for the drafted men already established at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Harrisburg, Governor Curtin has given orders for their establishment at Chambersburg, York, Gettysburg, and, perhaps, other points on our western borders. The men will be organized, armed, and equipped at once. This is a move in the right direction, and, as long as the drafted men are permitted to remain in the State, they will prevent a second rebel cavalry raid.

Capt. Spencer Miller's battery of 6-pounders, from Philadelphia, has been ordered here by the Governor, and will be divided into sections, and sent to points along the border to support the infantry there already partially assembled.

The drafted militiamen are arriving here, under charge of their respective drafting commissioners, by thousands, on every train.

THE SORROWS OF WAR.—A letter from Sharp-shoot, Md., a few days ago, says:

Many scenes of the most distressing character are daily witnessed in the hospitals and on the field. This vast country, filled with the dead from every State, is the goal of many a sad pilgrimage. Some, coming to find the dead, are overjoyed at finding the object of their search still living; others, who seek the living, are shown the spot where lies the dead. In the beginning of the week a mother and daughter from a distant State, came to the hospitals to "hunt" for their "buddies," and they were to be consoled—almost able to accompany them home. But, alas! who can measure the anguish of their hearts when they learned that husbands, father and son, were dead, and already three days beneath the earth. They were led in deep sorrow to the graves, and immediately threw themselves upon the mounds, and in the frenzy of despair, with their hands tore away the ground, screaming and crying aloud in the most heart-rending tones. When they had wholly exhausted themselves with weeping, the ladies who accompanied them took them up and brought them to the village.

An order has been issued by the Governor by which officers of volunteer organizations, now raising in various parts of the State, are warned that their commissions will be withheld and other punishment inflicted if proved guilty of demanding the Government of men and enrolling themselves by accepting pay from drafted men for providing substitutes out of the ranks of men already enlisted by volunteering. Rumors are also current with regard to fees received by the drafting commissioners and examining surgeons for performing the duty which has been assigned them, and pay for which they will receive from the United States Government. The people should be upon their guard, and expose every act of this character known to be committed. They are entitled to no fees whatever, and if they have been exacted, the Governor will, upon the production of evidence, see that just punishment is awarded them.

In Washington City the foot pads who infest the suburbs resort to the gutting system in order to facilitate their pilfering. They steadily approach any luckless loiterer who may absent himself from home during the small hours, and casting a machine constructed for the purpose over his head, roughly contract his windpipe and jugular, while they gently extract whatever money or valuables he may have on his person. Crime is advancing in science and mechanics, certainly.

The lustre shed upon Iowa by her soldiers at Wilson creek, Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, Juku, and Corinth, is abundantly reflected back by the vote of the loyal man at home. A rebel officer, it is said, when recently captured by one of the Hawkeye regiments, asked with surprise: "Where is this Iowa that has her 40,000 soldiers in the field? I never heard of the State till this war commenced." The Democrats who sympathize with the rebellion are in a similar state of won derment. Her soldiers also, in exercising their right of suffrage, rolled up a large vote for the Union candidates, showing that they had no sympathy with those who sympathize with the rebellion.

It is understood that the escape of Stewart's Cavalry from Pennsylvania is to be made the subject of a court of inquiry, when the conduct of Generals Pleasanton, Stoneman, and others, will be investigated.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has been asked the following question: "Is the farmer who sells older-brandy, which is distilled from apples—the product of his own farm—required to obtain a license? In other words, is older-brandy, obtained under the above conditions, a farm product?" He replies that:

"Older-brandy cannot be considered a farm product, even if made for the farmer who furnishes the apples, and cannot be sold without a license."

It would seem from this that not a barrel of older-brandy can be sold by anybody without a license.

COTTON IN ILLINOIS.—It is estimated that Illinois will produce 20,000 bales of cotton this year, and the crop is now gathering. The State could grow 500,000 bales profitably. The sorghum crop in Illinois is estimated to amount to \$1,000,000 in value the present year.

## Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all His mercy and loving kindness: Therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty; giving Him humble thanks that He has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence; and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our gainers are choked with the harvest; and to look so favorably on the toil of His children that industry has thriven among us and labor has its reward; and also, that He has delivered us from the hands of our enemies, and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory; and that He has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings.

Be-coaching Him to help and govern us in His steadfast fear and love, and to put into our mind's good desires, so that by his continual help we may have a right judgment in all things; and especially praying Him to give to Christian Churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God; and most heartily entreating Him to bestow on our civil rulers wisdom and earnestness in council, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched; that we, being armed with His defense, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness, praise and magnify His holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

By the Governor: ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Eli Saffer, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## For Recognition—"Give This to Mother."

On the bloody field of Manassas, a few weeks ago, with a gasp and a moan, were these words whispered from the white lips of an heroic soldier as he drew from his bosom a locket, and passed the revered memento into the hand of a comrade near. Those loving lips never moved again to tell his name or home; instantly he fell back dead, and a noble spirit passed into a world free from care and pain.

He was of the tenth New York Volunteers, National Zouaves. Safe from death, although disabled, the brave soldier, naval Ferguson, who received this trust, has returned to his home, fulfills the sacred legacy as best he may. The little picture hangs in the window of No. 945 Broadway, under the above inscription. Oh, what a depth of tenderness and pathos in these words—"Give this to mother!"

GALLANT CONDUCT OF GEN. STAHL.—Officers speak in high praise of the conduct of General Stahl, who, in the late reconnaissance, was four days in the saddle, with scarcely an hour's rest. In the affair at Thoroughfare Gap, Major Knox, of the 9th New York Cavalry, was the leader under General Stahl's direction, and distinguished himself by his bravery. If more cavalry of the right sort could be placed in front, under proper officers, we should have no more Stuart raids through our lines.

Resolutions were passed by the New York Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday severely denouncing the conduct of Great Britain in twofold permitting the building and fitting out of vessels in her ports to plunder and destroy American commerce, and they warn the merchants of Great Britain that a repetition of such acts as the burning of the Brilliant by vessels fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by British seamen, cannot fail to produce the most wide spread exasperation in this country, and hence they invoke the influence of all men who value peace and good-will among the nations, to prevent the departure of other vessels of the character referred to from their ports, and so to avert the calamity of war.

On account of the "irregularities" practiced by Dr. Moran, the examining surgeon for Frederick county, the Governor has ordered that all exemptions from draft granted by him shall be set aside and a new examination made. In order to expedite the new examination four examining surgeons have been appointed, who will commence the discharge of their duties at Frederick on Monday next.

It is worth of notice that several of the Democratic candidates for Congress who succeeded at the late election in this State, stood pledged to a cordial support of the administration in the prosecution of the war. Among these, Messrs. McAllister, elected from Blair district, and Dennison, from the Susquehanna. Both would doubtless have been defeated but for their open commitment to President Lincoln's policy.

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